

FOREIGN.

Business Paralyzed by the Existing Strikes in Liverpool.

Many Ships Unable to Unload or Obtain Crews.

The Transports for the African Contingent to Fit Out Elsewhere.

Speech of the Emperor William at the Opening of the Reichstag.

Quarantine Established at All Most Every European Port.

Some of the Beauties of Bush-Fighting in Southern Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Trade here is quite paralyzed by the strike, which has now extended to carter and the whole body of carpenters, some of whom were already on a strike. The strike among the sailors has become more general, and great difficulties are experienced in obtaining crews save at the increased rates. Yesterday several ships were awaiting crews. It is stated that there are thirty-five grain-laden ships at Queenstown, and that the owners do not know where to send them. Meanwhile, the grain may be heating in the vessels' holds and rendered useless. There are many reports of intimidation by dock laborers and others to prevent men from working until the dispute is settled. The steamship Lusitania, which was to have sailed for the west coast of Africa Thursday last, has not yet left her dock. The agents promise the men protection in the dock, but the men say they require protection outside also. The Council Chamber has all its vessels in Huskisson dock, which is indeed, and has provided within the dock walls accommodation for the men brought from Glasgow. The local authorities maintain strict supervision with the police and military, and none but persons on business are allowed within the enclosure along the whole line of docks. There is to be another interview to-day between the Ship-Owners' Committee and a deputation from the strikers.

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CASUALTIES.

DROVER KILLED.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 12.—Ed Manfull, a drover of East Liberty, Ia., was on his way to Chicago with two car-loads of cattle by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, when the train was halted at the station in this city at about 2 o'clock this morning he got upon the bumper between two cars to raise up some of the cattle, and the train starting with a sudden jerk he slipped and fell between the cars, and was killed instantly. He was a widower, about 40 years of age.

DISABLED.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Locomotive No. 26, attached to the passenger-train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway which left Chicago at 5 o'clock last evening, became disabled at Montrose. A connecting-rope broke, knocking off a brace, which let the steam engine and boiler slip. The engineer, William Clark, was slightly scalded. Another locomotive was dispatched from Chicago to pull the train through to Milwaukee, and the train started at a delay of two and a quarter hours in the arrival of the train here.

EASTERN FLOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Floods caused by heavy rains have compelled several factories to stop work.

SWEPT AWAY.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Feb. 12.—A gale to-day swept away about 40 feet of the breakwater, which cost a few years ago \$250,000. Damage, \$40,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—A m. indications for Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder northerly to westerly winds, rain, barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

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He said the latest reports justify the hope that the energetic measures of the Russian Government will shortly suppress the epidemic, when traffic on the frontier will be restored on the neighborly footing which befits friendly countries.

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He said: "Our commerce has the right to claim protection which legislation regarding customs taxes can afford, and which is afforded, perhaps beyond what is necessary, in countries with which we trade. My duty is to preserve the German market for articles of home production. We should refer to the well-tried principles which we, in our commercial policy since 1865, have abandoned."

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AMUSEMENTS.
 McVicker's Theatre.
 Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Ada Cavendish. "The New Magdalen."
 Haverly's Theatre.
 Dearborn street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Ada Cavendish. "The New Magdalen."
 Healey's Theatre.
 Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Ada Cavendish. "The New Magdalen."
 Academy of Music.
 Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.
 Hamlin's Theatre.
 Clark street, opposite Sherman Hotel. "The Boy Detective."
 Metropolitan Theatre.
 Clark street, opposite Sherman Hotel. "The Boy Detective."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.
 ILLINOIS STATE SOCIETY.—The members of the Illinois State Society are requested to attend a social gathering at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Brockway, 1270 N. Dearborn street, on Friday evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock. JAS. W. BROCKWAY, Sec.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

The bill in the Massachusetts Legislature to compel railroads to carry members of that body free was defeated by a close vote.

The House yesterday ordered the printing of the testimony taken by the Judiciary Sub-Committee in the Bland investigation.

It has been found necessary to adjourn the Illinois Legislature for a week on account of the absence of nearly one-half its members on the perambulating picnic committees.

The Republican caucus of the Michigan Legislature will be held this evening, and it is considered settled and certain that Chandler will be nominated on the first ballot—which is equivalent to an election.

Gen. Bago's vigorous assault on the works of the Southern claim-agents has secured for him a very complimentary recognition at the hands of the Democracy of his own State. The Democratic caucus of the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday passed a resolution endorsing his position relative to the payment of Southern claims.

The Northwestern Dairyman's Association yesterday appointed a committee to confer with the State Board of Agriculture with a view to holding a dairy fair in connection with the Fat-Stock Show to be held in this city on the 16th of next November. The combination of the two interests in a national exhibition would make up a powerful attraction.

The Chicago Common Council, in order to be carried into the Legislature, Senator Warr, of Chicago, yesterday introduced a bill to restrict the prices that may be charged for gas in cities of various sizes in Illinois,—just the sort of bill to bring a big gas lobby down to Springfield and make things pleasant in a general way.

The Cincinnati papers are regaling their readers with a list of the depositors and the amount due each in the exploded "German Savings Institution." The grand total as far as heard from is \$675,267 and some cents. The swindled creditors number a couple of thousand industrious, saving Germans, the whole loss appearing for all that nationality. It is another "Myers' Beehive" bank, with the honey all sucked out by the confidence robbers.

A complete dead-lock still exists between the striking workmen in Liverpool, England, and their employers. The shipping interest is the one most affected by the lockout, and business at the docks is almost entirely suspended. Many ships with cargoes are waiting to unload, but the merchants are unable to secure men for this purpose without complying with the demands of the strikers. As a consequence of this state of things, the fifteen steamers chartered by the British Government to carry reinforcements to the troops now operating in South Africa will have to be fitted out at some other port.

The visit of the Legislative free-lunchers at the Northern Indiana Asylum at Elgin yesterday was a fair sample of the service being done to the State by these official deadbeats. They took two hours out of the time allotted for their social and gastronomic jamboree in which to "inspect the building and the workings of the institution," a work which could not be thoroughly accomplished in less than a month. There ought to be an end of this biennial farce of free rides and unlimited gourmandizing under cover of "inspecting" State institutions; the thing is getting too transparent to deceive anybody.

bill for the repeal of the jury test—only requirement, but are determined to resist the pressure brought against them in the proposed abolition of all Federal supervision of Congressional elections. It would be much more comfortable for the Democrats if both these measures were stubbornly contested, and a double excuse for an extra session furnished. It is not clear to the BAYARD element that the country will approve of an extra session forced in order to repeal the Supervisory law and promote Mr. THURMAN'S Presidential prospects; while the Republicans have been created by their antagonists, and can afford to stand firm in the position they have taken in opposition to the bulldozing tactics settled upon by the caucus.

The letter of Mr. A. J. GALLOWAY, an old citizen of Chicago and an eminently sound, practical man, printed in another column this morning, might well serve as a reminder to the subject delegation in Congress of the opportunity that still remains to labor for an adequate recognition of the claims of the Illinois River improvement and the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is not yet too late for the Senators and Representatives from this State to unite in a strenuous effort which shall secure a suitable appropriation in the River and Harbor bill. The showing made by Mr. GALLOWAY of the vast importance and national character of the work is based on a thorough knowledge of the subject, and his estimates of the cost of securing steamboat navigation from the Mississippi River to Chicago are those of a civil engineer well qualified to form an accurate judgment.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PROSPERITY.
 Will the revival of prosperity in this country, which has unquestionably set in, be followed by a similar revival in England? This is a question which is just now eliciting serious attention in the United States, where the signs of American recovery have been eagerly noticed, and where the statesmen, the press, the manufacturers, the business men, and the laboring classes are anxiously awaiting similar signs at home.

Judging from the experience of the past, many of the leading public men of England, including the Premier, are of the opinion that American recovery is a forerunner of English recovery from industrial depression, and that the people of Great Britain will share with the American people the improvement of business, the renewal of confidence, and the release from the long period of hard times from which both nations have been suffering. But the London Times is not able to take this hopeful view of the matter. In a recent article (which was reprinted in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday) there was an admission that the business of America has entered upon a course of rapid improvement, and a reflection that British depression was a result of American depression, but there was a serious apprehension that recovery will not go hand in hand in the two countries. "A recovery of industry in the States," says the Times, "may begin and end there, if, indeed, it does not aggravate our position by developing the manufactures of America in a more formidable rivalry with our own." The picture is admitted to be a "forbidding one," but it is held up to view as a necessary warning to be prepared for the worst.

This apprehension that new American prosperity will not be followed by a revival of English prosperity is undoubtedly well-founded. The time was when the relations between the two countries were of a character as to communicate promptly to England the benefits of good times in the United States, but there is reason to believe that these relations have been radically changed.

To go back to the beginning, we were a pioneer people during the first half of this century. We were clearing the Eastern forests to get at the vast and fertile plains of the Northwest; we were building canals and steamboats, and then constructing railroads to bring the products of the country within the radius of transportation to market; we were devoting our time and energies to the development of the country and the wealth of production which it promised. During this period, the attention of the American people was directed to manufacture only to those things which could not be imported to advantage; we were always willing and eager to swap out agricultural produce for foreign manufactures. It was not until the outbreak of the War that Americans were seriously engaged in the effort to improve and enlarge the manufacturing interests, and then this ambition manifested itself in particular lines, such as ship-building. During all this time, for the greater part of the century, there was a moderate tariff for revenue on imported articles, Americans in a prosperous condition were contributing freely to the prosperity of England by liberal purchases of all kinds of manufactured articles, and good times here found a reflex in Great Britain.

Then came the War, which put a sudden stop to the growing inclination to compete with England in manufacture. The nation was engrossed in a tremendous effort at self-preservation for a time, and then it was found that the War had brought on a mania for speculation and a degree of inflation which rendered industrial competition with England out of the question. A high tariff was created as a means to encourage manufacture for home consumption and protect it from foreign competition. Under an inflated and fictitious currency, labor advanced to unprecedented rates, and land became too valuable for other use than as corner lots for visionary cities. This period of fictitious prosperity lasted twelve years. It was so much lost time for the American people so far as industrial progress was concerned, for there was no special effort at economy in methods, and the home manufacturers sought merely a home market for inferior goods at prices equal to, or but a little less than, the prices of superior foreign goods, with a tariff of from 40 to 100 per cent added, as well as the cost of transportation. Money was plenty, because it was borrowed in large quantities abroad on bonds of all kinds at any interest necessary to obtain it. The American people bought profusely of English manufactured articles, as well as those of France and other European nations. There was no particular care in this country as to the manner of payment, and apparently no apprehension that this fictitious prosperity would not last forever. England was one of the chief beneficiaries of the prevailing condition of things.

Then came the collapse five years ago and the subsequent period of enforced economy. Borrowing almost ceased. Money at home began to get scarce and dearer. The prices of land and lots tumbled down, and wages shrank in proportion to the necessities of the new era of depression. Economy was studied on all sides. More attention than ever be-

fore was paid to improved machinery and methods of manufacture. Foreign purchases were cut down to the minimum, and American manufacturers began to supply those staple articles which it was formerly deemed necessary to buy in England. Iron, steel, machinery, cutlery, furniture, carpets, woolen and cotton goods of all descriptions, were turned out at home in quantity, quality, and price to satisfy the home demand. Then our manufacturers, with their improved goods and reduced expenses, began to look up a foreign market, and came into open and successful competition with English manufacturers,—in some cases even in the English market. This is the situation at the threshold of renewed prosperity, which is contemporaneous with a return to a solid, uniform money basis. There is nothing to hinder the progress of American manufactures in foreign markets, and, meanwhile, the demand for American breadstuffs and provisions is increasing. This renewed American prosperity finds increased internal and native resources which only render America more independent than ever before, but at the same time deprive England of the American market, and to a large extent of other markets which it had previously supplied.

So long as the present American tendency towards superiority and economy in manufacture shall prevail, England cannot hope to share our new prosperity to anything like the extent that it formerly enjoyed. Great Britain must have our cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions, but what has she to exchange in kind? We no longer need her iron, steel, or copper, or zinc, or coal, or woolens, or cottons, or carpets, or any of her great staples. We do not even want to borrow her money, for during the last five years we have been rapidly paying off our foreign debts and assuming the position of a creditor nation instead of that of a debtor nation so long occupied. New prosperity will undoubtedly induce Americans to reach out for luxuries, but those are supplied by France much more than by England.

There is only one condition which may enable England to thrive upon American prosperity. If our workmen shall, by accident and strife, be driven to a point at which competition with English manufacture will be impossible, then English manufacturers will drive us out of the neutral markets, and even find an entry into the American market in spite of our high tariff. But even this danger will bring with it its own cure, for if wages are too high shut out of American manufactures from foreign markets, there will be a corresponding decrease in American industry, and men will be thrown out of employment; this circumstance will, in turn, tend to reduce wages again to the normal level, and render it possible for the American industry to compete with foreign markets. If American industry shall continue to advance under prosperity with anything like the strides it has made in a period of depression, England will be confronted with the stern necessity of reducing its industry and trade, and sending its surplus population to America and its colonies as the only means of their salvation. England must sooner or later transfer its commercial supremacy to the United States, if the American people make wise use of the enormous advantages which Nature has lavished upon them as upon no other people.

A SICK WORLD.
 The world is sick, and the doctors do not seem to be helping the patient much. On the other hand, it appears to be getting worse. The plague which broke out at Wellianka, in the lower valley of the Volga, near the Caspian Sea, in December last, seems to be steadily increasing and advancing northwesterly into Russia. Its northern limit is near Zarizina, a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, and in direct railway communication with Moscow, St. Petersburg, and nearly all the principal cities of Russia. Zarizina has been made the quarantine station, and Gen. Melnikoff, who so distinguished himself in Asia Minor during the late war with Turkey, is there with a large detachment of troops who have formed a military cordon to prevent fugitives from the infected district from crossing the frontier. The precautions which have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease is doubtful, especially if the soldiers themselves should be infected. It travels by water as well as by land. The Volga runs directly through the plague district, and the Don, which empties into the Sea of Azov, sweeps close by the district. Asia Minor is in constant communication with Russia by land and the Mediterranean ports by sea, and if it once gains sufficient headway, neither military cordons nor quarantines will be of much avail. Though the original cause is small, all Europe is alarmed, and notwithstanding the fact that the Greek Government confirm the report that it has broken out at Kavala, an island of the Aegean Sea, and a disease very closely resembling it has broken out in Thessaly. England, Spain, France, Italy, Egypt, and Malta have established quarantines not only against Russia, but Egypt, and Rumania, Servia, Austria, and Germany are stretching cordons along their frontiers to shut out this unwelcome stranger, while in St. Petersburg the authorities are making preparations against its coming by rigid sanitary measures. They have not only the plague to guard against but numerous other epidemics. Small-pox and a virulent type of typhus fever are increasing alarmingly in Central Russia. An epidemic is raging in Siberia, and unknown diseases have broken out, sweeping off people by thousands. Wherever large bodies of men are gathered, fatal sickness breaks out. The Russian troops in the Balkan peninsula are suffering fearfully with spotted typhus fever. A large detachment of troops which recently arrived at Tripoli from Constantinople was suddenly taken down with a mysterious disease which proves so fatal that the Mediterranean ports have been quarantined against it. Meanwhile the cholera is at work in Morocco and at other points in Northern Africa. The physicians of England say there never was a time when lung diseases were so prevalent as now, and the same is true in the northern section of our own country. It is an almost universal complaint from New England to California, especially in the cases of people of advanced age, that, instead of shaking off a cold, it rapidly assumes the form of pneumonia and proves fatal. There probably never has been a time in Chicago when diseases of the throat and lungs were so prevalent as now. To add to the calamity of the situation, the germs of the yellow fever, which were supposed to have been killed by the cold here, have again made their appearance in the South. Even the brute creation are not spared, for the cattle in Russia, Germany, England, and to a certain extent the United States, are suffering with pleuropneumonia. Prof. Law, of Cornell University, who has been directed to investigate the causes and extent of the disease in New York State, visited a Long Island stable this morning and found 800 cows suffering from

the disease. The hogs have the cholera, and the horses in some sections are coming down with the epizootic.

The outlook for the coming summer is not a very encouraging one. What the causes may be we leave to the doctors to determine. The application of remedies is also part of their duty, and we are not disposed to be prejudiced against them merely because the disaster is this year so appalling, and the plague has disappeared at that place. There is much that every city can do in the way of precaution that will mitigate the force of an epidemic, even if it does not altogether prevent it. With these warnings before us, it will be a criminal neglect if the sanitary regulations of our large cities and the quarantine regulations of our seaports are not rigidly enforced.

A CHARITY CIRCUUS.
 The Legislature of Illinois has practically adjourned to enable one-third of its members to make a festive tour of the State at public expense. We are forced to say that the proceeding is not creditable to the General Assembly, nor is it creditable to the members who are thus "swinging round the circle."

The programme of the excursion is on two sleeping-cars from Springfield to Lincoln, Chicago, Elgin, Kankakee, Champaign, Carbondale, Anna, Chester, St. Louis, Jacksonville, and back to Springfield. The officially-appointed members number, we believe, fifteen Senators and forty-eight Representatives, besides clerks, State officers, members of the Board of Charities, besides Trustees of the several institutions, together making a formidable body, and all traveling in the name of the State of Illinois, and for what?

Though the number of members of the Legislature engaged in this business is only sixty, the result is intended to be the same as if the whole General Assembly were to "bum." It has left the two Houses practically without a working quorum; left the various committees without working quorums; arrested progress in the two Houses, and paralyzed legislation. It has rendered a short, business, and economical session an impossibility, and all this for what?

This expedition is discreditable, because undertaken for false pretenses. If a personal inspection of the State institutions was all that was intended, then such investigation would have been performed by three members from each House much better than by three scores. At present the railroad companies are dragged into having this battalion of deadbeats rolled all over the State; the Pullman Company is sponged on to furnish its palace cars; each institution is required to prepare and furnish dinners, suppers, or banquets to this horde of hungry deadbeats and free-lunchers; and, under the thin cover of performing some official inspection, these members are roystering, feasting, and perambulating the State, and for what?

The State has been recently smothered in a system of public charities, and State institutions that threaten with its annual growth to make this State the general asylum and hospital for the sick, lame, halt, blind, deaf, dumb, idiotic, insane, and orphan of the whole West, and the free school-house of every young woman in the land who wants to be a teacher until she gets a husband, and as a reformatory for all the youthful criminals, and as a place where the sons of farmers can get the most finished instruction in Latin conjugation and Greek declension. These charities are maintained at the public expense from the proceeds of taxation of the industrial classes. Each of these institutions has been preceded by the purchase of a site, and the erection of buildings, and after that of wings and additions; and is accompanied annually by the employment of a large and increasing force of highly-salaried officers and the expenditure of large sums for supplies, repairs, and additions. The number of official parasites supported in this State as objects of charity is not only directly large, but is rapidly growing annually.

These institutions, though ostensibly established in the name of charity, owe their origin chiefly to thirst for office and to real estate speculations, and to the desire to advertise local neighborhoods at the general expense. They are therefore distributed in all sections of the State; but there are yet many towns in which the State has expended no money for an "institution," and which are growing red with the particularly slow motion of poverty. Thus two years ago the visitation of the legislative mob resulted in planting an additional insane asylum at Kankakee, at an immense cost to the taxpayers, and an additional Penitentiary at an absurd place called Chester. The last of these jobs is now so confessedly a fraud that the best thing the State can do is to abandon all the expenditure made, and save to the State any further waste in that direction. Let the real-estate grabbers keep what they have grabbed, but let the State throw no more money away on that wretched site.

It will be strange indeed if, from sixty to seventy members of the Legislature, there is not evolved the job of at least two or three additional "State charities." There ought to be, in order to preserve the geographical balance, a normal university west of the Illinois River, and the southeastern part of the State has been thus far neglected. It is safe to assume that insane persons enough in the West can be found to fill at least three more asylums, and this Committee of sixty can certainly find a place where they can be purchased and ambitious towns anxious to be adorned with the handsome buildings of some liberally-supported State institutions.

The business—real business—of the mammoth Committee is to receive proposals. If any one in the State has any land to sell to the State for a public charity,—and all the institutions from the State-House down to the establishment for the Feeble-Minded may be regarded as public charities,—let this Committee be informed. Each of these institutions has a Board of Trustees or officers, and behind these is the State Board of Charities. The demand of these local Boards for money is insatiable. They take no account of hard times, low prices, reduced wages, but how in unison "Give, give, give," like the horse-leech's daughter. Here is the demand in gold values upon the present Legislature:

Grand total, \$2,456,541.

This is what the salaries of officers of these institutions and the local Boards ask the Legislature to vote for their support. That the demands are excessive, wasteful, and extravagant is not doubted; but part of this

pilgrimage, this wholesale visitation, this dining and banqueting, and breakfasting, supping, smoking, and dancing, and feasting, is that the legislators be persuaded to that and as much as any other influence in the campaign. If, then, there is nothing left to the Democracy in the future but such hope as it may find in a closer Greenback alliance, their case is certainly a desperate one. Greenbackism, so-called, has nothing like the strength now, and will not have next year, that it had last fall. Then it was a problem whether resumption could be successfully carried out, and the Greenbackers and soft-money Democrats had the advantage of theoretic demonstration of its impracticability. They will no longer be able to appeal to the people on that basis. Resumption is an accomplished fact, and the country is beginning to realize the benefits that were promised for it. Flatism, pure and simple, has nothing left to stand upon. The only issue that could be made against the present currency system is the proposed substitution of Treasury notes for the outstanding National Bank notes. That issue will be too intangible for party success. It is difficult to press it into view now, and the effort will be attended by new difficulties in the future. Thinking men everywhere will doubt whether resumption can be maintained, and its benefits enjoyed, if the Government currency be doubled, while they see a certainty of an assured equality and uniformity of all kinds of American currency on the present basis. The privileges of the Free Banking system will be a standing refutation of the charge of monopoly which has been brought against the banks, and the mass of the people will oppose all tinkering with the currency in the face of reviving prosperity. It is probable that fully as many so-called Greenbackers, and former followers of such Democrats as Ewins and Voorhees, will prefer to act with the Republican party rather than with the Democratic party pledged to an exploded fallacy and a dead issue.

A PHILOLOGICAL FUSS.
 Our law reporters yesterday contained mention of a novel case in which one "Spitzbube" was sued for calling him a "Spitzbube." The jury was composed of Americans, who did not know what the word meant, and some Germans, who were frank enough to admit that the meaning of the word depended on its connection and the occasion of using it. Before the experts were called to establish the meaning of the word, the jury knew so little as to the merits of the philological controversy that they could not decide whether the plaintiff or the defendant was the "Spitzbube," and so acquitted the latter. The word "Spitzbube" means "rat" and "thief," and "Dabe" means "rascal, knave, or cunning fellow." Together, their significance in English would be the "head rascal." When we call a man a "boss thief" we call him a "Spitzbube," and even BELLEVILLE may complain of the world for treating him as a "Spitzbube" when they stigmatize him as the "arch-fraud." The meaning of the term, however, lies in its application. It may mean nothing, a very little, or a great deal. It may be used as a term of endearment, as when a father calls his son a "cunning little rascal," or as an extreme term of reproach, as when a man calls another a "dumb rascal," or as an equivalent term to denote the inferior shades of meaning to apply to an American jury to separate. In this particular case the jury, to thoroughly ascertain whether there was any libel in its use, should have ascertained the pedigree of each plaintiff and defendant, their school of education, their trades, the brands of beer they consume and their capacities for assimilating that delightful beverage, their views upon the Schleswig-Holstein question, their shades of politics when at home, whether they are disciples of SCHOLZ, KANT, or SPINOZA, and to which school of laws they belong,—that is, to Berlin or Vienna, which country around JOACHIM and BRAHMS

[illegible]

Lately he further statement that the plagiarist is such it can be called, was unconscious, and of course, unlearned. Prof. MATHEWS knew, and not so much known nor so needy an author that he could not have afforded to acknowledge brief quotation from VENABLE if he had been aware of it himself. The way in which it happened was probably this: Prof. MATHEWS keeps a commonplace book. He copied a newspaper article about VENABLE's essay into his book. This tract pleased him, and he read it over many times. He has a quick and tenacious memory and it caught up not only the ideas but the words of VENABLE in this particular connection and he brought them back again and again, as if writing on a similar subject, when often they came almost as they had gone into his mind. The misfortune was that, having such an excellent memory, Prof. MATHEWS did not remember that he was remembering; instead supposing that he was producing original matter.

Perhaps the most amusing thing in connection with this whole affair is MATHEWS' statement that he never heard of VENABLE, and does not know who he is. It is a remarkable fact that when one author accuses another of plagiarism, the accused happens to happen to be a small writer, and is directed against a larger one. None of the famous authors of the day ever complain of plagiarism, though, doubtless, they have more reason to do so every hour than VENABLE has had in his whole lifetime.

The DANA family, of which a distinguished member has just been taken away by death, was founded in this country in 1640 by RICHARD DANA, who settled at Cambridge, and whose important part in the struggle with King GEORGE II., was active in resisting British aggression, and died only four years before the Declaration of Independence. FRANCIS DANA, the poet's father, was Chief-Justice of Massachusetts from 1781 until the Revolution, and afterwards serving in the Congresses of 1777 and 1789 and in many other public positions connected with the army. He was sent to Europe with letters to FRANKLIN in 1776; served as Secretary to Mr. Adams' mission to France, and afterwards, when he commenced work with Great Britain; was sent as Minister to Russia in 1787; was member of Congress in 1784; member of the Annapolis Convention and of the Constitutional Convention, etc. RICHARD HENRY DANA, the poet, was thus the first American journalist and he was a distinguished scholar and a promising grandson to carry the name down to posterity. Few families can boast an equal record of useful and honorable service to their country.

The New York Herald is not satisfied with MARBLE'S explanation of his various statements. It asks, "Why did he send the new that the Florida Returning Board was for sale publicly, instead of in cipher to PELTON, if he intended to keep the money?" "The story is a beautiful chance to defeat possible corruption by throwing the keen, bright sunlight of publicity upon it. MOSES was sending long ditch patches to the Northern Journals every day, but it did not occur to him to put this 'dancer sign' upon his own." "It is very strange that he didn't mean to have PELTON understand that he was sending a proposition to sell, how could he to refrain from saying as much? A man who was amusing himself by asking if he should not ring after-bell in the night, and by telling French journalists that he was waiting for an expense in the length of his messages. Again, he had intended PELTON to understand it as an offer to sell, how differently would he have worded it! Would not an ordinary coparcen like WEED, who was no high-minded patriot, say it about as JOSEPH SURSEA MOSE did!"

The *Voice of Truth*, organ of the Church of Rome, published at the Imperial City, speaks of the Pope as compelled to live in "dire and noble poverty," which is only referred by the contributions of churchmen at Rome. Eight years ago the Italian Parliament voted *pius IX.* donations less than he was wanting for expenses in the length of his messages. Again, he had intended PELTON to understand it as an offer to sell, how differently would he have worded it! Would not an ordinary coparcen like WEED, who was no high-minded patriot, say it about as JOSEPH SURSEA MOSE did!"

The Indianaapolis Journal Little "off" is answering a correspondent as to the origin of the word "Jingo," applied to the war party in England. It came from the chorus of a rude street ballad runned as follows:

We don't want to fight,
We don't want to fight,
We've got the money,<
We've got the money,
The force of which the application took.
For it appeared afterward, that though England had "the ships, the men, the money, too," she gained her point by simple bluster and bragging, just as the Jingo song was founded on the same quality of English nature.

Secretary SHERMAN'S "enormous wealth" has been discovered by a correspondent of the *Leader*, of Cleveland, to be merely the thin and insubstantial shadow of a fortune estimated at \$200,000. The correspondent has been visiting Mansfield, where lies the Secretary's property, which propriety is asserted by competent judges there to be worth not more than \$35,000. He owns, moreover, not a dollar's worth of stock in the banks of Ohio, California, and Florida declared that he owns no property in Ohio outside Mansfield. He is said to have acquired only \$32,000 since entering upon his political career; the rest he owed before he had anything to do with politics."

Gov. ROBINSON'S quick adoption of Lord DUFFERIN'S suggestion with reference to the purchase of the surroundings of Niagara Falls by the Governments must immediately counteract a number of theories regarding the approval of most persons whose opinion on such a subject is worth having. It is a reproach to both nations that this great natural wonder should have been virtually bought up and fenced in by a swarm of cheap showmen and confidence-men.

The San Francisco Call announces that TOM SCOTT'S Texas Pacific subsidy scheme's beaten by the Nevada, and that the latter will receive the subsidy. Tom Scott is in Europe at this time making this probable. If so, the people should understand that they have had a narrow escape. Nothing but the energy of the Southern Pacific people has prevented the depletion of the treasury to the amount of hundreds of millions.

Poor old ROBINSON CHURCH was in his day The surveyor and monarch of the surveyors
He was a master of shuffling down on healthy competition. He was always pining for people to come over and survey with him, and never had enough. How noble and magnanimous his conduct appear when contrasted with the selfishness of the surveyors who were paid for the exclusive right of survey in this country.

The Louisville Age, an able and candid Democratic weekly after the style of the Nation, remarks that the estimate of \$250,000,000 is the probable outcome under the Arrazo-of-pension bill, and says: "Though this sum is larger than any estimate we have seen, the cost of the measure will not fall far short of it."

SAN TILDEN probably muses about this time: "Anyhow, it's safer for me as a candidate to be investigated about the ciphers than to be in Congress and talk about the Southern question. Congress can hurt me as they are hurting themselves."

The New York State Capitol, though scarcely architecturally a masterpiece, is nevertheless the handsomest of that State. It is much larger

more expensive than it used have been. Beside the first cost, the cost of keeping it running order will be a serious burden. It was estimated, for instance, that 1,000 tons of coal would be sufficient to heat the building for the session; but half that amount has been burned in the three weeks since the Legislature met, and probably 2,500 tons will be needed to carry it through. Two score of men are required to attend to the building, although scarcely one fifth of its space is yet occupied.

HALSTADT, being a pleasant humorist, smilingly said: "With LOXLEY, CHANDLER, and CARPENTER back in the Senate, it will seem like old times in the Capital, when BOSS SHEPHERD squandered the District funds, SENOR ROBERTSON those of the navy, and BABCOCK measured the improvements."

The Omaha Bee, which is high authority on such a point, says that JUDAH P. BENJAMIN and JONAS are not the only Jews that have been elected in the United States Senate, as DAVID YULEE, who represented Florida in the United States Senate in 1850, was also a Jew.

BAYARD probably thinks the smallness of his native State should be no objection to him. His State isn't asking to be President. A little State with a big man ought to be more regarded than a big State with a little man.

SIDNEY SMITH's giraffe, which excited his sympathies because it had a yard of sore throat, would, according to the present rules of the diplomatic service, be entitied to the best office in the gift of the Government.

We shall soon hear from French sources that CERREVOUX reads French, and greatly admires CARPENTER. That is what they told us about SITTING BULL after the CUSTER massacre.

The Enquirer advises the Southern negroes to emigrate. Suppose they should move into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and make those States solid for CASSIUS in 1880.

If anybody should be killed for saying, "Never. What! Never! Scarcely ever," we would consider it praiseworthy homicide.

The next thing for the Democrats is to slip in a little amendment to an appropriation bill abolishing the Christian religion.

Spite of the fact that he returned the salary-grab, Z. CHANDLER will be elected United States Senator from Michigan.

A reconnaissance in force which permits the enemy to capture your camp and massacre the guard is a new thing in war.

With the Solid South for him and the Solid North against him, where will THURMAN be?

Extra rope to hang themselves with is what the Democratic Congressmen want.

With the North divided and the South solid against him, where will BAYARD be?

LORD CHREMSFORD is coming to meet RENZO.

PERSONALS.

A reformer is known by the copracenors he keeps.

Mr. Schaefer must now challenge Chin Lan Pin for his queue.

President Greiv is very rich, and therefore, we fear, not digestible.

Ex-Senator Christiny goes to Peru for the purpose of being its least lecturer.

It is evident that the Chinese must go unless they will vote the Democratic ticket.

The good, the true, and the beautiful, that moral philosophers tell us about, is Samuel J. Tilden.

A dangerous counterfeit \$50 bill has made its appearance. Blessed are the poor, for they are sold to the devil.

History will regard Samuel J. Tilden as one of the second Washington, whose heroic virtue saved the country from—himself.

"Thou shalt not lie," was one of the commandments given to Moses; but how completely "Moses" has forgotten it.

William Woodhull has left us forever, and California, the "Land of the Everbottom" are unkind and painfully out of order.

"Can a clergyman marry himself?" asks in exchange. We suppose he can, but we are afraid he would noisde a happy couple.

On the platform Anna Dickinson exhibits considerable talent as an actress; on the stage she is a very poor actress.

Dennis Kearney says he will yet make his mark. We should advise him, however, to learn to write his name, instead of making his mark.

So many women are becoming lawyers that judges of courts will demand larger salaries to compensate them for the hazard of being talked out of their money.

Wale Hampton is worse, and has been obliged to abandon his proposed trip to Florida, for he can only get well enough to lick the male, he can die happy.

Mary Audetson chews gum, but she does with a tragic intensity and an artistic dramatic effect, that is not easily equaled by any other chewer in this country.

The venerable Thomas Lora, who married the beautiful Mrs. Hicks, died the other day; and his children believe it was the first same thing he had done during his life.

An Indiana editor has been indicted for seditious. He murdered the Kim's English, we suppose, and it is pleasing to see that justice is overtaking such criminals.

A biographer of Daniel Webster says that Webster never paid his debts. Webster was one of the most inflexible of his time, and we still be the traces of his inflexibility.

Revenge is sweet, says Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and accordingly she is training her daughter for a lecturer. Bring up a child in the way it should go, and it will not go wrong.

The personal influence of Jay Gould has extended even to the Canadian court. The low-necked dress order of the Marquis of Lorne is doubtless another "bare" movement.

Mark Twain is on his way home, and we are heartily glad of it. We have been living in the shadow of his lying nose, and it is great that a little truth-telling will sound exceedingly pleasant.

The Reno investigation shows that the Polish man staves Sitting Bull and gets massacred, while the wise man stays behind a tree and is not massacred and coard at the Palmer house a month.

The men who lost their lives in the attempt to rescue the crew of the Cleopatra during the storm into the Bay of Biscay in October, 1877, did not die for the cause, but they are to be placed in the pedestal of Cincinnatus's Needle by order of the President of himself.

A Cincinnati musical critic says that Mozart's music can never be wholly popular. We think this statement is far from correct. Mozart's music has been a very wise thing, and the celebrated Twelfth Mass and many other well-known pieces for the church service.

If we may be inconsiderate enough to believe the New York Sun, Augustus Schell wishes to go to the West against desire repeated, in order that he may kill of a few dozen New York Jews. We should not object to seeing Mr. Schell's wishes in this respect gratified, but, unless he is himself among his victims, the noble will regard him as a very efficient fool-killer.

Such an exchange: "Mr. William A. Hoffman has left the New York Graphic, of which he has been the chief and shining light since its first issue. Mr. Croft's poems, sketches, and other contributions have been a very wise thing, beginning with the Graphic and going all the way to the Atlantic; and he is a fine editorial writer as well as a poet. Mr. Hoffman will be a great loss to the Graphic; will be quite another paper without him, as indeed it has been for some time back in the absence of Mr. Croft. He was at one time editor of the Chicago Free Press, and again of the Minneapolis Free Press; and we shall not be surprised to find that the West has gained some of his services."

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CATARRH REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S
NOSE CURE
For
CATARRH

It relieves and permanently cures Sheehead Colds, called Acute Catarrh; thick, and foul Mucous Accumulations in the passages, called Chronic Catarrh; rattling and wheezing of the Bones of the Nose, with a sense of loathsome matter tinged with blood. Ulcerations often extending to the Throat, and Lungs, called Ulcerative Catarrh. Also Hay Fever, Nervous Headache, Diminished Memory, and Loss of Nerve Force.

Great Local and Constitutional Remedy. Relieved entirely by distillation and contains, in form of vaporized essences, the greatest healing and purifying properties known to modern chemistry.

Persons of Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaler, comprises every bottle free of charge, and relief thus acting directly on the Nasal Mucous Membrane, and the Throat, and the senses of Smell, Hearing, and Taste affected, leaving the head deodorized, the sinuses open, the breath sweet, the breathing every sense in a grateful and soothed manner. Internally administered, it permeates every fibre of the body, cleansing the entire or membranous system through the which it purifies of the acid poison always present in Catarrh, and the consequent open-down constitution, robs the disease system, and permits the formation of restoring Blood. Unless the system is freed by scrofula or consumption beyond it, will effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases.

Endorse of testimonials attest its curative properties. Every druggist, however sold it will cheerfully bear witness to its previous success.

With Improved Inhaler, Treatise, and Price, \$1.

Drugs sold everywhere.

COLLINS' ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity and Healing Balsams
Instant Relief from Pain and Soreness.

Truly and mysteriously the electrical generated by this wonderful plaster act on nervous system, banishing Pain and Heat, rousing the dormant Muscles into stimulating the Liver and Kidneys, dyspepsia, indigestion, Bilious Colic, and Pains.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Weak Spine, Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Affections, Weak Stomach, Bowels, Ague and Liver Pains, Sore Throat, Female Weakness, Shooting pains the Loins and Back, Lack of Energy and Activity, Nervous, muscular and Rheumatic Affections relieved and cured when ever plastered, liniment, lotion, and electrical falls.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Write to call for COLLINS' VOLTAGE PLASTERS, and insist upon having are willing to pay for. Sold by all

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!
Annual Clearing Sale
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All STORES,
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In cases as this the Earliest Selections secure the Best Bargains.

White Bleached Table Damask for 10c.
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Bedspread Quilt for \$2.50.
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Assorted Dress Goods, good reduced from 25 and 30c to 15c.
Or Dress Goods formerly 25, 35, 40c, now 19c.
Plain Poplin Alpaca and Fancy Goods reduced from 40c to 23c.
Black Lyons Silk Finish goods worth \$1.60, now \$1.26.
Finish Cashmere Sublime Silk, a rare bargain, \$1.41.
Gigan Stocking well worth 50c, 40c.
Gutta and Fine Linen Bosom Shirt, bargain at 65c.
Embroideries from one cent upwards.
Lace Laces 3c yard upwards.
Wool Matelasse Cloak and Silk trimmed, for 50c.
Black Lyons Silk Finish trim at 67c. 50c. Was originally \$1.50.
Marlet Trill Flannel worth now 50c.
White Domet Flannel worth 35c, 40c.
White Blanket for \$1.75.

are only a few of the many bargains that constitute this a

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PRICE CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION.
Zemansky & Bernstein is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Bernstein with all his property business, at the old location, No. 287 of Clark-st., and will collect all claims due to and from him.

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DISSOLUTION.
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German Canaries, CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AQUARIUM in great variety.
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